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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                        FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA
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      COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING
      COMMISSION,
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                                    ) Case No. 2:19-cv-01697-JAD-DJA
                  Plaintiff,
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                                    ) Las Vegas, Nevada
                                    ) March 19, 2021
      VS.
                                    ) 10:34 a.m. - 12:17 p.m.
 6
      DAVID GILBERT SAFFRON a/k/a ) Courtroom 6D
                                  ) MOTIONS HEARING
 7
      DAVID GILBERT and CIRCLE
      SOCIETY, CORP.,
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                  Defendants.
                                     CERTIFIED COPY
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         REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED VIA ZOOM
                 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JENNIFER A. DORSEY
12
                    UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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      APPEARANCES:
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      For the Plaintiff:
           DANIELLE E. KARST, ESQ.
16
           TIMOTHY J. MULREANY, ESQ.
17
           COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
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2.0
      (Appearances continued on page 2.)
21
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      Proceedings reported by machine shorthand. Transcript
      produced by computer-aided transcription.
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      APPEARANCES CONTINUED:
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      For the Defendants:
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           JOHN H. GUTKE, ESQ.
           GUTKE LAW GROUP, PLLC
 4
           552 East Charleston Boulevard
           Las Vegas, Nevada 89104
 5
            (702) 766-1212
 6
      Also Present:
 7
           George Malas, CFTC Investigator (Telephonically)
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1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 2021; 10:34 A.M.
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3	PROCEEDINGS
4	COURTROOM ADMINISTRATOR: Now's the time set for a
5	motions hearing in Case Number 2:19-cv-1697-JAD-DJA, Commodity
6	Futures Trade Trading Commission versus David Gilbert
7	Saffron.
8	Counsel, please state your appearances for the
9	record.
10	MR. KARST: Danielle Karst for the Commodity Futures
11	Trading Commission.
12	MR. MULREANY: For the record, Tim Mulreany also on
13	behalf of the Commission.
14	MR. GUTKE: John Gutke on behalf of the defendants,
15	and also present on the video call is Mr. Saffron.
16	MR. SAFFRON: David Saffron present.
17	THE COURT: Thank you.
18	So, Mr. Gutke, you're here on behalf of Circle and
19	Mr. Saffron?
20	MR. GUTKE: Yes, Your Honor, on behalf of the
21	defendants.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
23	And I understand we have a number of people on the
24	phone. We muted them because it was very loud from here, and
25	we couldn't really hear ourselves. So they can hear us, but

we can't hear them. 1 2 Ms. Karst, do you -- is it your understanding that 3 there are people that are attending by phone? 4 MR. KARST: From the CFTC, Your Honor, Investigator 5 George Malas is on the phone and is on standby. He is 6 available if the Court would like to hear from him. He has 7 submitted two supplemental declarations in support of our 8 default judgment motion and our third motion for an order to 9 show cause. 10 THE COURT: Right. I think we have something like 35 11 people appearing by phone. So I was just curious if either of 12 the lawyers understand who those people might be. 13 MR. KARST: Other than Mr. Malas, Your Honor, I don't 14 know. 15 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Gutke? 16 MR. GUTKE: I also do not know, Your Honor, 17 specifically who would be on the phone, but I suspect that 18 there are individuals who are interested because they are 19 following this case. And among them would be several 2.0 individuals who repeatedly contact my clients, sometimes with 21 very vulgar threats and things like that. I'm not saying that 22 everyone who would be listening is -- falls in that category, 23 but I'm aware from my client that he gets regular contact from 24 people who were -- who put money into Circle Society. So I 25 assume that's who's on the -- on the line.

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THE COURT: All right. Well, so let's go ahead and get to it. This is the plaintiff Commodity Futures Trading Commission's motion for default judgment. It's filed in the docket at Number 61. There's a motion for sanctions filed in the docket at Number 62. There's a motion to strike notice in the docket at 95, and then a third motion for order to show cause at Number 98. These are fully briefed. I've read everything, I fully understand the arguments, but I'm still going to allow each side 15 minutes of arguments and. I will allow the Commission to reserve -- so, Ms. Karst, I'm assuming you're going to speak on behalf of the Commission; is that right? MR. KARST: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. And I will allow you to reserve up to five minutes of your 15 for rebuttal. Do you want the full five minutes for rebuttal? MR. KARST: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. All right. So I'm going to put ten minutes then for you on the clock, Ms. Karst. And whenever you are ready, I'm ready to hear your argument. Thank you. Good morning, Your Honor. MR. KARST: With me on the video today is Timothy Mulreany. He is a chief trial attorney and the supervising attorney on this case. As I mentioned, Investigator George Malas is available

on the phone and he's on standby if the Court wishes to hear

from him.

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Your Honor, we're here on multiple pending motions, but the issues really come down to this. The first issue is whether or not defendants have done anything to purge their contempt since the Court issued its January 2020 contempt order. And the answer to that is no. In fact, additional acts of contempt have been committed since that time, and we briefed, for example, the asset freeze violations in our third motion for an order to show cause.

The second issue, Your Honor, is whether or not this case is ripe for entry of a default judgment at this time, and the answer is yes.

The Court has already found defendants in contempt.

The terms in the contempt order for defendants to purge their contempt were crystal clear, but since that time in

January 2020 there have simply been no efforts for defendants to purge their contempt. Instead, what we have are only additional acts of contempt.

This is the CFTC's third motion for contempt and the fifth hearing that we've had in this case over the past 16 months. And we're here today because of the contempt, which is taking up the Court's time, and the CFTC is forced to spend time and attorney's fees to seek compliance with this Court's orders.

Defendants are in complete contempt of the Court's

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three orders. I note that it has been 17 months from the entry of the October 2019 temporary restraining order. We are 15 months from the December 2019 preliminary injunction order, and now we are over 13 months from the January 2020 civil contempt order.

The defendants have failed to produce any business records to this day. They have failed to produce an accounting to the Commission. They have failed to provide any responses to the written questions set forth in the Court's civil contempt order, and they have repeatedly violated the Court's asset freeze. And, in addition, defendants owe \$812,000 in daily fines as of today, none of which have been paid.

The Court -- the CFTC requests that the Court at this time grant its default judgment motion, and I'm happy to discuss that in further detail. We also ask that the Court grant the CFTC's motion for additional sanctions that was also filed in March of last year. This -- these are sanctions for defendants' failures to produce documents and accounting as required by the Court's orders.

And, finally, we ask that the Court grant the CFTC's third motion for an order to show cause finding defendants in contempt for violating the Court's asset freeze provisions of the temporary restraining order and the preliminary injunction order.

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And candidly, at this stage, Your Honor, the CFTC submits that the only remaining sanction available that has not been imposed by the Court is incarceration, and we believe that that is the only sanction that will compel defendants' compliance with Your Honor's orders.

THE COURT: Ms. Karst, let me talk -- I want to talk more about the motion for default judgment and the remedies that are requested for that default judgment. You are asking for disgorgement, restitution, and a civil penalty. I want to break those up a little bit.

Disgorgement and restitution, I'm seeing -- so there's the 14 -- 14-ish million dollars and the 15-ish million dollars. Talk to me about how much money did it -- did the defendants acquire illegally.

So if I'm looking at a disgorgement or a restitution remedy, I think the distinction between those two figures is that CFTC has established that what happened was the defendant was taking in money, that \$15 million, but paid some of it back in this Ponzi scheme concept to make it appear like there were returns coming back, but really it was just money from Peter to pay Paul at that point.

Is that the distinction between those two figures?

MR. KARST: Yes, Your Honor. We have requested in our default judgment papers disgorgement of defendants' ill-gotten gains of 15.8 million, requesting this on a joint

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and several basis, along with post-judgment interest. And the disgorgement calculation requires only reasonable approximation of the profits causally connected to the violation. So at the time we filed our default judgment motion, that -- that amount was a total amount that we were aware of that defendants had taken in fraudulently at that time. THE COURT: And what is that --MR. KARST: And --THE COURT: Tell me what that number is right now. Because what I want to make sure is that there aren't two 12 different buckets here, that there wasn't a bucket of 13 15 million something and a bucket of 14 million. The total taken in ill-gotten gains is one of those numbers, which I 14 15 think is probably the 15.8. MR. KARST: That's correct, Your Honor. 17 disgorgement is the total amount of funds solicited, 18 15.8 million that we were aware of at the time of our filing. 19 And the restitution figure, that is the 15.8 million minus the 2.0 payments back to customers that we are aware of, which is 21 \$974,000. So if you subtract those payments, we request 22 restitution in the amount of 14.8 million. So it's -- it's the same -- we're going with the same larger number 24 subtracting out the refunds or the Ponzi payments that 25 customers -- certain customers received back.

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THE COURT: So if I were to order, for example, the
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      14.8-ish million in restitution and disgorgement, it wouldn't
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      be 14.8 in restitution and 14 -- another 14.8 in disgorgement;
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      it's two separate vehicles for essentially the return or
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      release or -- of the $14.8 million?
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              MR. KARST: Your Honor, we're requesting both as we
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      are authorized to do under the Commodity Exchange Act. We're
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      requesting and we're entitled to request both for the
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      disgorgement of ill-gotten gains and restitution to
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      customers --
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               THE COURT:
                          Right. So that --
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              MR. KARST: -- along with --
               THE COURT: -- that's the way -- there's sort of two
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      avenues to get at the same bucket of money; right? There
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      aren't two buckets of $14 million?
              MR. KARST: That's correct.
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               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              MR. KARST: And I think, to follow up on your
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      previous question, Your Honor -- I don't, you know, want to
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     miss it -- as I stated, at the time we are aware of 15.8
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     million and 179 customers. And, you know, it's been a year
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      since we filed the motion. So since that time, you know, we
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      are aware of more funds that defendant solicited in the
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      relevant time period. Today we are aware of $16.5 million and
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      210 customers. And, you know, the change in the numbers is
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really a reflection of defendants' ongoing contempt and our really inability to determine the full scope of the fraud and the number of defrauded customers. So that is an explanation as to why, you know, what we're aware of today is different than what we were aware of one year ago.

THE COURT: Okay. And so the numbers, though, in the motion for default judgment and proposed order, have you -- has -- do I have a supplement that has the new numbers?

MR. KARST: No, Your Honor. I am -- the CFTC is happy to, you know, provide that and brief that to the Court and -- but we don't -- I don't have anything filed as of today with the Court, but I am happy to do so with the additional numbers.

THE COURT: All right. I want to talk about civil penalties now. So under the statute there are different approaches to -- that the Court can take to civil penalties. Essentially you're asking for three times the ill-gotten gains as a penalty here, which would be something in the range of, based on the prior numbers, \$47 million.

I don't think it does a lot of good to give the Government a civil penalty award that there are no potential, in a million years, ways for someone to satisfy. But also a civil penalty certainly has to have a deterrent effect. Can we talk then -- if you could kind of explore for me some of the thoughts behind various dollar amounts or ways that the

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Court should best calculate a civil penalty amount that would go along with this default judgment.

MR. KARST: Yes, Your Honor. You know, under our statute, you know, we're entitled to seek a civil monetary penalty, the higher of triple the gain from each violation or, you know, a straight today inflation adjusted is \$187,000 per violation. And it's really, you know, within the Court's authority and discretion to determine a civil monetary penalty that's both appropriate to the gravity of the offense, which what we here have are demonstrated, you know, acts of fraud over a number of years, defrauding of hundreds, if not thousands, of customers. So sufficient -- you know, we need a penalty that's sufficient to act as a deterrent. And we don't know that he -- that defendants are unable to pay \$47 million. We have never received a document to this day, no accounting. So I have no idea whether or not defendants could satisfy any or a portion of that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Karst.

All right. I'm going to turn to Mr. Gutke. I'm going to put 15 minutes on the clock for you, sir.

MR. GUTKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

First of all, I think it is -- it's wrong for the CFTC to repeatedly mischaracterize the defendants' actions in this case as completely and wholly non-compliant. Counsel stated that defendants have failed to produce any business

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records, and that's just false, Your Honor. Their own
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      documents demonstrate that, after the contempt hearing in
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      January of last year, Mr. Saffron was in regular contact with
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      them. He uploaded business records, as he promised to
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      Your Honor that he would do in court that day, and had
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      communications with them in an attempt to give them
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      information regarding the business records that he was able to
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      reconstruct or put together.
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               Even more recently since I've been retained, I've
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      attempted to send over hard copies of customer records;
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      reached out to counsel from the CFTC voluntarily advising
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      them, hey, good news, I've got documents, I'd like to send
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      them over to you, but I need a protective order because these
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      documents contain customers records -- you know,
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      cryptocurrency wallet addresses, things that are confidential
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      that defendants have a reasonable interest in protecting
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      their -- their customers' privacy -- and the response I got
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      back was that of rage and anger for even asking for a
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      protective order and accusing me of violating the Court's
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      order by asking to be able to --
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               THE COURT: Mr. Gutke, when did --
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               MR. GUTKE: -- get a protective order.
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               THE COURT:
                          -- when did these communications with
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      CFTC happen?
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               MR. GUTKE:
                           This would be in our opposition to motion
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at Docket Number 98, but this was approximately I would say a
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      month ago.
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               THE COURT:
                          Um-hum.
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              MR. GUTKE:
                          I'm quessing.
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               THE COURT:
                          Right.
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              MR. GUTKE:
                           I couldn't give you an exact timeline on
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      that.
            But that's a pattern, Your Honor, and that's -- and
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      so --
               THE COURT: And here -- here's -- here's my other
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      question: Did you file a motion for a protective order?
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               MR. GUTKE: I have not been able to do that yet,
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      Your Honor.
               THE COURT:
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                          What do you mean you haven't been able to
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      do that yet?
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               MR. GUTKE: Well, we had this court date coming up,
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      other issues that have been brought forward by the CFTC that
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      we've had to respond to. So really there's a more -- another
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      answer to your question, Judge, that I need to step back a
     bit.
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               I mean, first of all, I assume and hope that it's
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      okay that I'm here representing the defendants and that I'm
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     not in violation of prior orders in this case. Because before
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      I had even entered an appearance, I was immediately sent
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      e-mails by counsel for the CFTC telling me that I am violating
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      Judge Dorsey's orders by even being retained by the defendant.
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Just per se, if they hire attorneys, that is a violation of the Court's order.

And that's a disturbing pattern. And if this case moves forward and we're able to present additional information and file a motion to try to reset this case -- which I think is what should happen, so the defendants can defend themselves -- we will present -- and it's already in the record, Your Honor. Prior counsel has repeatedly been told by the CFTC and the CFTC has said on the record in court that, if the defendants retain counsel, that that's a violation of their preliminary injunction or the TRO before that, and that they would be violating the asset freeze, violating the injunction. And I have been threatened with motions for sanctions against me simply by trying to represent the defendant.

THE COURT: So wouldn't -- wouldn't the right approach then, Mr. Gutke, be that you come to the Court and you file a motion for some kind of a determination saying, hey, this is what I'm doing, I'm trying to represent, he's defaulted -- that's part of the problem, is that the defendants are defaulted.

But isn't your avenue of relief with the Court -- and yet, here we are, this case has been ongoing for over a year and a half, and yet these are the kinds of stories that I get every single time that we appear for a hearing, is this, oh, I

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didn't get a chance, I wasn't able to, we're really trying, just give us one more chance and we're going to -- we promise we're going to comply. And that -- I get -- that is the defendants' response that I get in -- and on the other side of that I have a mountain from CFTC of affidavits and documents and evidence showing me that there's ongoing fraud.

And it just seems that it's this pattern that's happening that really has to stop. And so I guess what I'm trying to ask is: Why didn't you come to the Court to seek relief if that is the situation you have that's going on?

MR. GUTKE: Well, Your Honor, I'll be the first to admit that this case, from having reviewed the record now, has been kind of -- I don't know the right word. I was going to say bungled. I don't know if that's a legal, technical term. But prior counsel -- that was my thought, was that, you know, why -- why didn't prior counsel file answers? Why didn't prior counsel respond to motions, and why did they come in and then withdraw?

But then, after going through and seeing the communications -- and then just after experiencing it myself. I can say honestly that, you know, I was on my heels immediately. I mean, the day -- the day after I had a limited agreement with the defendants to come in and try to just read the record, Judge -- I just wanted to read the docket and decide is this a case that we can take? You know, do we want

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to come on the case? I'm immediately getting e-mails that are just guns blazing.

And I'm not trying to play a victim here or accuse them of being bad people. But I've never dealt with counsel in any case -- I'm not inexperienced as some attorneys, but I've been around, you know, a decade and a half or more. And I've just never dealt with counsel who their immediate instinct is to sort of flex the authority that they have. And I would say that it's a unique situation because this is the Federal Government. I mean, this is the United States of American that's the plaintiff. It's not any plaintiff.

And when their initial contact with me is that of threatening me with disgorgement of funds, with contempt orders, et cetera, it puts you in an odd state of mind, Judge. And -- and not -- not in an odd state of mind. I'm not articulating this very well. But you become very defensive, and you start thinking, gosh, am I going to get in trouble?

And so going back and reading from prior attorneys and seeing the communications, they were getting the same thing. And so let's just go back to the most recent hearing before today -- and it's been awhile, but it was in January of 2020. Mr. Saffron appeared pro se. You know, the very first thing he said was that he wants to make this right, he wants to return everyone's outlay to them and work with the CFTC to make -- you know, to rectify the situation --

THE COURT: Right. And did --1 2 MR. GUTKE: And --3 THE COURT: -- that happen? Has everybody gotten a 4 refund of all of their \$15 million? 5 MR. GUTKE: No. And, in fact, the first thing that 6 the CFTC said to me when I -- when they told me that I was 7 violating the Court's order by representing the defendants was 8 that also they're in violation for trying to settle with any of the victims. And I went back, and I've looked at the 9 10 orders. I don't see where it says that the defendants can't 11 settle with people that are coming after them and demanding 12 money. But the CFTC's position is very clearly, based on 13 their -- what they've said, in fact, in the pending motion today, the third -- the third contempt motion, they've made it 14 15 very clear that the CFTC's position is that the plaintiffs 16 cannot pay anybody back. You know, it's got to go through 17 them, I guess. 18 But, to me, what I -- my opinion on this and our 19 position is that the CFTC is really not interested in having 2.0 that restitution back to these alleged victims. And I think 21 that's also demonstrated by the damages and penalties that 22 they're asking in their default judgment request, which is, 23 you know, 14-, \$15 million in restitution and disgorgement but 24 \$47 million to the Government in civil penalties. You know, 25 that's not going to the victims. And so I think that's one

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issue with the default judgment request that I have. question is, so if the default judgment is entered, does that then -- is that akin to a class action settlement where anyone who is a victim of the claims that the CFTC has brought in this complaint, they've -- they don't have civil remedies and have to stop harassing my client and demanding money and threatening him with violence if he doesn't pay them? Those are issues that I think need to be briefed as far as the default judgment goes in terms of how that -- how would the default judgment affect the people that are the alleged victims of -- of the allegations in the complaint? But getting back to then the hearing in January, Mr. Saffron appeared. He indicated he wants to cooperate, and then he did make efforts to cooperate after that time. He was given 14 days to produce documents. He sent over a list of multiple customers of Circle Society, more -- more individuals than what the Government has said today they've been able to determine. And he also asked for a protective order, which I -- I didn't even know that. I hadn't seen that part of -of the record when I requested the protective order. But their response to him was the same: No, we won't give you a protective order because that's a unilateral violation of the

So to go back to what I was saying earlier, it's my opinion that the Government -- they don't want the defendants

Court's order, you -- and they wouldn't -- wouldn't do it.

to be able to comply, and there's really nothing they could do to comply short of just going ahead and literally handing them over the keys to all their assets, you know [indiscernible] their bank accounts and the passwords to the bank accounts and giving them all their money. And that, to me, is just not a typical path of a civil lawsuit.

I understand that the Government got default in this case. The TRO was entered ex parte, I would add. And so because -- because of the way this case started, the defendants have literally never had an opportunity to defend the claims or the allegations. They have not had that opportunity. We've just been on our heels. And the Government has used that ex parte TRO from the start to -to -- as a sword to keep attorneys from being able to represent the defendants, to accuse the defendants of noncompliance with orders, to go out and get documents from banks and from third parties and from anyone even tangentially ever related to the defendants, getting bank records from my client's stepmother or subpoenaing them, subpoenaing records from individuals that he's worked with -- not just business records but personal records, family trusts of individuals who have worked with Mr. Saffron or who he has worked for.

Excuse me.

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And -- and it's just -- it's been a difficult grind for the defendants because they've been told that they can't

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have counsel. So it's been a while, I know, but if the judge -- if you recall, Judge, in January of last year, when Mr. Saffron appeared in person, he was very I think -- at least the way I read the record -- sounded sort of sheepish, wasn't sure, you know, what was going to happen, thought he was going to go to jail even. I mean, he showed up that day despite the CFTC's repeated requests, which they continue to make in every single pleading, for him to be incarcerated. And that's only fueling the anger and hostility of the people who probably are the ones listening in on this hearing, who continually say you're going to be in jail, you're going to be raped, you're going to do this, that, and we're going to love to see you rot in hell, y'know?

And I understand the people are upset because they have a claim for damages for money, but no one deserves to have those threats given to them. And I think that the CFTC's demeanor and the manner in which they have litigated this case only fosters that -- that -- those actions. And I'm not blaming them for these people's actions either, Your Honor.

But my point is that from the start the defendants haven't really had an opportunity to actually defend the claims. And I know that you said that the CFTC continues to bring evidence -- mountains of evidence, affidavits, et cetera, of the ongoing fraud. But as I read the evidence, it's not all completely evidence. It's their speculation or

their hunch or what they continually say is we have grave concern that this is happening or we've been informed that this is happening. So this is all hearsay. Even the motion for sanctions is based on their interpretation of -- of what information they have. It's -- it's really not what I would classify as proof positive --

THE COURT: And --

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MR. GUTKE: -- that this is happening.

THE COURT: -- and have -- have the defendants filed a document in this case that breaks all of that down and demonstrates that this isn't true and provides their true defense in this case and shows how this isn't happening?

MR. GUTKE: I wish I would have been able to do that,
Judge. I mean, I was able to get a small retainer. I'm
overextended because the defendants don't have funds to even
hire counsel because, again, they're told -- or I'm told, from
the moment I even think about representing the defendants,
that I can't do that without violating the Court's order. And
that's after -- again, going back to the January 2020 hearing,
Mr. Saffron said, I don't think -- my understanding is I can't
have a lawyer. And Your Honor rightfully said no, absolutely
you can have an attorney. And Your Honor even said, I don't
know who would have told you that, but of course you can have
an attorney. I don't want to characterize your words, but
I've read the transcript a lot. I believe that's almost

exactly what you said.

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And the answer to your query in the January 2020 hearing as far as who advised Mr. Saffron he can't have an attorney, the answer is the plaintiff. That's who continually has sent the message that you cannot hire counsel.

And so, what the CFTC wants is not to have to prove their claims on their merits. They want a default judgment to get relief based on the defendants not ever having an opportunity to defend themselves.

Back in October and December of 2019 when the defaults were entered, you'll recall -- recall that Mr. Van appeared, but he was even very skittish to appear because I think, again, he had been told you're going to be in contempt of Court.

And it's just something that, as an attorney, you don't take those sort of threats and accusations lightly, especially when it's, again, the United States of America Government, a regulatory body with a lot of power and capability that's saying that to you.

THE COURT: Right. I get that, Mr. Gutke. I get that. But the remedy is you come to the Court and you file a motion and you say, we're being told that we can't have -- he can't have a lawyer, you told him he could have a lawyer, let's figure out how we do this. There's clear case law --

MR. GUTKE: Right.

THE COURT: -- on how this is -- is established, and no one took those steps.

And so it's just a history of a year and a half in this case where it's, oh, gosh, we really wish we had another opportunity and, no, we didn't do a thing to try to protect the defendants' rights here. The defendant didn't do a thing to protect his rights here. And at some point, you know, the music stops and there's no chairs left here, and I'm afraid that's where we're at right now.

So I appreciate your argument. Thank you very much. Your time is up. I'm going to move back to Ms. Karst for her five minutes of rebuttal.

Go ahead, Ms. Karst.

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MR. KARST: Thank you, Your Honor.

There are a lot of falsehoods, misrepresentations in Mr. Gutke's statements to the Court. You know, these are all kind of interesting arguments we feel -- and, you know, we briefed some of these arguments in our brief last week -- but this is really just a sideshow. This is the same song and dance that we've been hearing. Additional time for the defendants to comply really accomplishes nothing. We feel as though defendants are litigating in bad faith.

Counsel said that Mr. Saffron had been in regular contact with the CFTC and had, in fact, uploaded his business records. Okay. That's a false statement. I can tell you

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what we have received from Mr. Saffron, which -- none of which are business records. He sent two Excel files to the CFTC that he claimed he compiled; therefore, using withheld business records. These were files listing over 2,000 names. There are no headings to these files. It just simply lists names, e-mail addresses, and virtual currency addresses. That is all that he's produced. So I don't -- you know, we've yet to see a single business record produced to this day despite Your Honor's civil contempt order ordering the production of those records over a year ago.

And, in fact, Mr. Gutke sent the CFTC an e-mail over a month ago saying he was in possession of, quote, a significant volume of documents; however, we've yet to see the first document. We provided Mr. Gutke with an FTP link to upload those documents and/or the option to deliver paper copies to the U.S. Attorney's Office there in Las Vegas. And we find it outrageous that counsel is and has been in possession of records but hasn't produced any of them to us in clear defiance of the Court's orders.

And his arguments regarding a request for a protective order, well, that's requesting a modification of the Court's order, and that's improper, Your Honor. If he wants to make an application to the Court for a protective order, you know, he can. It is not necessary here. We already have Your Honor's clear orders for defendants to

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produce their records, and we -- we simply cannot agree to any kind of modification outside of those terms. That would violate the local rules, the federal rules of civil procedure, and counsel admitted he had done nothing to seek a protective order. It appears that's simply another excuse at this late stage for defendants' failure to comply and, indeed, to disobey the Court's orders.

And as, you know, the substance of a protective order, you know, it's not necessary here. We actually need and want records that identify all the customers. We need to determine where the funds came from, where they went to. You know, we need all of this information in order to obtain full restitution for customers.

And if defendants are truly concerned about confidentiality, then, you know, they can produce the documents to the Court in camera, and the Court can make a facial determination. But, you know, we've seen nothing.

This is simply, you know, another excuse as to why, you know, over a year since the civil contempt order defendants have not obeyed this Court's orders.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. So it's my intention to rule on these motions on the record today, but I'm also going to enter a written order that memorializes the rulings that I make today.

I'm going to begin with the Commission's motion for

default judgment, and I'm going to walk through that.

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So Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 55(b)(2) permits a plaintiff to obtain default judgment if the Clerk previously entered default based on a defendant's failure to defend. After entry of default, the complaint's factual allegations are taken as true except those relating to damages. Whether to grant a motion for default judgment lies in the Court's discretion, which is guided by the seven factors outlined by the Ninth Circuit in *Eitel versus McCool*. That's at 782 F.2d 1470.

Applying the *Eitel* standards to this motion, I grant it in part. I'm going to walk through the *Eitel* factors, but I'm going to analyze them a little bit out of order.

I'm going to start with the first, fifth, and sixth Eitel factors. The first factor requires me to consider whether the Commission would suffer prejudice if I denied its motion for default judgment. The fifth requires me to consider if there's a possible dispute concerning material facts. And under the sixth factor I consider whether defendants' default may have resulted from excusable neglect.

I begin analyzing these factors by noting that defendants' dilatory behavior is well documented in my orders filed in the docket at Number 52 and 57. In short, Circle Society never answered the complaint. Saffron's answer was late and struck because he had already been defaulted. So he

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was given a deadline to move under Rule 55(c) to set aside the default. He blew that deadline by nearly a month. When the defendants eventually moved to set aside the defaults, they didn't mention their motion's tardiness let alone show that their delay was the product of excusable neglect. I nonetheless considered the motion on its merits, but I denied it after carefully considering the three disjunctive factors set out by the Ninth Circuit in Faulk, F-a-u-l-k, versus Allen at 739 F.2d 461 for determining motions to set aside the entry of default. I concluded that, although defendants had a good-faith explanation for their defaults -- basically problems obtaining representation -- they were overshadowed by evidence of their devious and deliberate conduct seeking to skirt the judicial process. That is my order at Document Number 77. Since I made that finding, the defendants have done nothing to alleviate my concerns that their conduct is intended to avoid any decision on the merits in this case. Indeed, despite obtaining new counsel last December, defendants have not sought leave to file a response to the

judgment because the Commission's ability to obtain a judgment

default judgment motion or clarified my perception about their

behavior or move to reconsider, modify, alter, or amend any of

my prior orders in this case. I'm, therefore, persuaded that

the first Eitel factor weighs heavily in favor of default

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on the merits will be prejudiced if I denied its motion for default judgment.

The sixth factor also weighs in favor of default judgment because, as my prior ruling on the motion to set aside default indicated, the default was not the product of excusable neglect.

Also troubling is the fact that the defendants have not identified a clear defense to the Commission's claims or offered any proof to show that they have a meritorious defense or basis to dispute the material facts, as I highlighted during Mr. Gutke's argument. The most that the defendants have offered is their attorney's statement last March in moving to set aside default that, quote "As will be set forth in greater detail in a subsequent filing with the Court, it increasingly appears that plaintiff simply misunderstands the workings and basis of defendants' business," end quote. So the fifth *Eitel* factor also weighs in favor of default judgment.

I'm going to take a quick aside here because something just occurred to me. I note that we do have a number of people who are listening in on this hearing. I'm assuming that they are the public for the most part who have an interest in this hearing and so, unfortunately, we, because of the pandemic, are not having large, in-person hearings.

This one's being conducted by video. So the public is allowed

to attend by telephone, and it appears that that's what's happening.

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I want to let anyone who is listening by phone to know that the rules of this Court and the orders of this Court prohibit anyone from live streaming the audio of this or the video of this. They also prohibit anyone from recording and keeping a recording or playing later a recording or posting it on the Internet or e-mailing it to someone or texting it to someone. So if anyone is listening or observing this hearing, please know that the orders of this Court expressly prohibit you from recording this and disseminating a recording of this or otherwise sharing a recording of this.

Thank you. I apologize for that aside.

But I'm going to jump back into the *Eitel* factors, and I'm going to turn to the second and third *Eitel* factors, which are the merits of the plaintiff's claim and the sufficiency of the complaint.

Taking the many well-pled facts in the complaint as true and considering the evidence that the Commission has provided throughout the entirety of this case, I find that these factors also weigh in favor of granting default judgment. The Commission's complaint contains four claims for relief under the Commodity Exchange Act. The first claim contends that defendants committed options fraud in violation of the Act.

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To prevail on this claim, the Commission must prove that: One, the defendants made a representation, misleading statement, or a deceptive omission admission; two, defendants' conduct or omissions were either reckless or intentional; and three, materiality.

The Commission has alleged and shown that the defendants made material misrepresentations to their participants, that their funds would be pooled and used to trade binary options on foreign and cryptocurrency pairs for the participants' benefit when, in reality, Mr. Saffron placed those funds in his personal E-Wallet and used some of them to pay the profits that the defendants guaranteed to earlier participants in the manner of a Ponzi scheme, and to further the allusion that pooled options trading was actually going on. Defendants also misrepresented that profits were guaranteed. They, likewise, guaranteed that participants would be paid referral fees for each investor steered to defendants' alleged commodity pool.

The Commission has demonstrated that defendants acted with knowledge that their statements were false and has shown that defendants acted with reckless disregard for the fact that trading these types of commodities is risky and profits cannot be guaranteed. Saffron's failure to disclose that neither he nor Circle Society were registered with the Commission was at least done in reckless disregard of the true

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fact. And the allegations and evidence show that defendants misappropriated the participants' funds by using the deposits of later participants to pay the profits that were guaranteed to earlier participants. The Commission has, therefore, established a meritorious claims for options fraud under 7 USC § 6c(b).

The Commission's second claim asserts that Circle Society committed fraud in its capacity as an unregistered commodity pool operator and Saffron committed fraud in his capacity as an unregistered associated person both in violation of the Act. This claim shares elements, alleged conduct, and evidence with the Commission's options fraud claim, and it is similarly and likewise meritorious.

The Commission's third claim alleges that defendants failed to comply with 17 CFR § 4.20's requirements that a commodity pool operator operate its pool, quote, "as an entity cognizable as a legal entity separate from that of the pool operator," end quote, receive all funds in the pool's name, and prohibition against commingling property of the pool with property of another person.

And its fourth claim alleges that Circle Society failed to register as a commodity pool operator and Saffron failed to register as an associated person resulting in both of them violating 7 U.S.C. § 6m(1)'s requirement that only registered entities can use the U.S. Mail system and

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instrumentalities of interstate commerce to conduct business as commodity pool operators. These claims are also meritorious, so the second and third *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of default judgment.

The seventh *Eitel* factor, the policy favoring judgments on the merits, with respect to that one, generally default judgments are disfavored because cases should be decided upon their merits whenever reasonably possible, but here the defendants have acted on their own slow timetable or no timetable throughout the entirety of this case. They have also failed to provide any basis for me to conclude that they could present a meritorious defense to the Commission's claims. It is not possible to decide a case on the merits when one side offers none, so this factor weighs in favor of granting default judgment.

Finally, I back up and reach the fourth *Eitel* factor which requires me to compare the amount of money at stake with the seriousness of the defendants' conduct. This is the most difficult factor in this case because the numbers are enormous.

The Commission seeks restitution against the defendants jointly and severally in the amount of \$14,841,280, which it argues and provides evidence to show constitutes the amount that defendant solicited from at least 179 participants, less the amount that defendants paid to earlier

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participants, to prop up the scheme that funds were being pooled and traded for guaranteed returns. It also seems disgorgement from defendants jointly and severally of \$15,815,967, which it argues and provides evidence to show constitutes the known amount of funds the defendants solicited from the participants. The difference between the numbers is that some of the money, almost a million dollars, was returned as alleged profits or payments to -- to some of the participants.

And the Commission seeks a civil penalty against the defendants jointly and severally in the amount of \$47,447,901, which is three times the sum that the defendants gained from their years-long fraudulent scheme. The Commission relies on the detailed and unrebutted declarations of its investigator, George Malas, to support its damages request.

The evidence shows that the defendants acted with knowledge and intent to defraud the participants. They used sophisticated means to create the illusion of legitimacy for their scheme, and they repeated that conduct nearly 200 times.

The Commission has demonstrated to my satisfaction that defendants' conduct was egregious and intentional, but in no way has the Commission presented evidence, reasoned argument, or authority justifying an order of restitution, disgorgement, and civil penalties for more than \$78 million.

I've wrestled with this issue and these numbers, and

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I find that what is fair and just here is an award of disgorgement and restitution -- which are two different ways to get to the single bucket of money that is left -- that was collected and not returned to participants, and that amount has been demonstrated by the Commission to be \$14,841,280. And on top of that, a civil penalty I'm going to assess in the amount of \$1,484,128 against the defendants jointly and severally plus post-judgment interest under 28 USC § 1961.

The civil penalty represents 10 percent on top of the amount that the defendants gained through their scheme and will be required to return. I believe that these amounts will deter these defendants from engaging in similar unlawful behavior in the future and will allow their defrauded participants to also be made whole.

So I grant the Commission's damage request in part and find that this reduced amount causes this factor to also weigh in favor of default judgment.

And to ensure better future behavior by these defendants, I also grant the Commission request for a permanent injunction. In actions seeking statutory injunctions, once a violation is demonstrated, the moving party need show only that there's some reasonable likelihood of future violations.

In determining whether to enter a permanent injunction, courts consider: One, the egregiousness of the

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defendant's actions; two, the isolated or recurrent nature of the infraction; three, the degree of scienter involved; four, the sincerity of the defendant's assurances against future violations; five, the defendant's recognition of the wrongful nature of his or its conduct; and sixth, the likelihood that the defendant's occupation will present opportunities for future violations. That's the *Ginsberg* case.

The Commission has demonstrated that defendants' violations were not isolated but occurred at least 179 times. It provides evidence that Mr. Saffron enticed some participants with live demonstrations of his fake computer trading bots and automated bots/AI trading software and used attorneys to provide a veneer of legitimacy to the scheme. These deceptions show that defendants intended to deceive, defraud, and manipulate their participants.

There have been no believably sincere assurances against future violations or recognition that the wrongful -- of the wrongful nature of this conduct, nor is there evidence that Mr. Saffron has legitimate employment that will steer him away of the opportunity to violate the Act in the future.

Thus, a permanent injunction under Title VII United States

Code § 13a-1(a) and in the form requested by the Commission is warranted.

In deciding the Commission's motion for default judgment, I reviewed and considered defendant's notice at

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Number 94. So, because I did, I deny the Commission's motion to strike that notice, which is at Number 95.

And because I grant the Commission's request for a permanent injunction, which necessarily dissolves the preliminary injunction, I deny as moot its motion for additional sanctions at Number 62 and its third motion for order to show cause at Number 98. These are moot because, as courts recognize, if a civil contempt order is coercive in nature -- and these were -- this one was -- it's mooted when the proceeding out of which it arises terminates. And so, because we are now replacing those prior orders with a permanent injunction and a default judgment and a civil penalty, it has become mooted.

I think that resolves all of the motions. Ms. Karst, I'm going to turn to you and ask if there are any questions or any clarification is necessary.

MR. KARST: Your Honor, I just want to clarify, the Court is ordering restitution and a civil monetary penalty but no disgorgement?

THE COURT: Well, let's talk about that for a minute. What I want to -- I have -- I'm comfortable with both remedies. I'm not comfortable with double-dipping as the remedies. So the goal is to get the ill-gotten gains back to the victims. And that's where I want the money to go to, and so I focus heavily on restitution because that becomes a

remedy for the victims. 1 2 If you can explain to me what the Commission would do 3 with disgorgement and how that would either somehow enhance 4 the opportunity or availability of the money to go back to the 5 victims or impact it? MR. KARST: Yes, Your Honor. We -- you know, we're 6 7 seeking for both disgorgement and restitution. Restitution of 8 course goes back to the victims. The disgorgement, it is a 9 separate remedy that we are entitled to seek which the Court 10 has the power to order for Mr. Saffron's and Circle Society's 11 violations. And the purpose is to deprive the wrongdoer of 12 their ill-gotten gains and to deter violations of law. So we 13 find that disgorgement is a separate remedy. THE COURT: So tell me this. So there's only one 14 15 bucket of 14-ish million dollars; right? MR. KARST: Yes, Your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: So I want that \$14 million to come back 18 to the victims. What is my best vehicle to accomplish that in 19 the Commission's opinion? 2.0 MR. KARST: I mean, the money ordered, you know, that 21 is collected for restitution, that will go back to the 22 victims, but we also think that disgorgement from the 23 defendant is warranted here. THE COURT: But there's only one bucket, so I -- I'm 24 25 just trying to understand how this operates from the

1 Commission's perspective. 2 Tell me this. Are there different collection methods 3 for restitution versus disgorgement? 4 MR. KARST: I'm going to ask Mr. Mulreany if he would like to address that issue, Your Honor. 5 6 THE COURT: Mr. Mulreany, can you help us out? 7 MR. MULREANY: Good morning, Your Honor. For the 8 record, Tim Mulreany on behalf of the plaintiff. I think that discussion has to start off with the 9 10 fact that Congress has created the remedies of disgorgement 11 and restitution as two separate items that are statutorily 12 created in the Act, and it comes from a recognition that two 13 things are happening when a fraud takes place. First, 14 customers are being deprived of their assets unlawfully, which 15 your order has already handled in the restitution order. But 16 the second aspect of it is that over the last two to three 17 years, as alleged in the complaint, Mr. Saffron and Circle 18 Society have been spending funds to support their unlawful 19 lifestyle. Those funds need to come back; otherwise, what 2.0 happens is the defendant is allowed to enjoy the fruits of his 21 fraud with no penalty. 22 This dovetails into the Commission's request and 23 Your Honor's order for an accounting. Unless an accounting 24 takes place and the defendants provide us with the private

wallet addresses of their Bitcoin wallets, the Commission is

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left with no vehicle through which it can obtain restitution for the customers nor can it have an accurate number -- a more accurate number, I should say, than what has already been presented as to the amount of disgorgement that the defendants should lawfully pay.

It's not -- it's not really one bucket as much as it's one bucket with two sections. The first section is restitution. That clearly goes back to the customer. Under our scheme, all funds we obtain go back to customers and payment of the restitution order. And then to the extent other funds are collected above and beyond that amount, disgorgement is paid and goes back to the United States Treasury as a way to, in effect, pay for the enforcement activities of the Commission and other federal agencies. It has the added benefit of depriving the defendants of their -- their unlawful gains.

THE COURT: But if the entirety of the unlawful gains are victim funds and they're going to the Treasury, what's left for the victims?

MR. MULREANY: Well, I'll put it to you this way,

Your Honor. The -- the Bitcoin -- the particular commodity at
issue here is Bitcoin. Like all commodities, its value
increases and decreases. If we're to believe Mr. Saffron
that, indeed, he took in 600 -- or, excuse me, 6,882
approximate Bitcoins, well, when we filed this case, the

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Bitcoins' value I think was somewhere in the area of about \$1,500 a Bitcoin.

The massive volatility of Bitcoin, just like other commodities, can't be guaranteed; it goes up, it goes down.

Well, at present, I think last Friday Bitcoin closed somewhere around \$56,000. Therefore, to the extent that Mr. Saffron is currently holding Bitcoin belonging to customers, well, that 6,800 Bitcoin would be worth somewhere in the neighborhood of \$412 million.

If we only get an order for \$14 million and change and approximately a \$1.5 million penalty, Mr. Saffron is sitting on approximately, you know, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$400 million worth of Bitcoin that doesn't belong to him. The Court can address this issue by, in essence, bifurcating the proceedings. And [indiscernible] liability now, as the Court has indicated on all counts, enter the injunctive relief as indicated on all counts, incarcerate Mr. Saffron until such time as he obeys the Court's contempt order, and once he does, we'll have the ability to provide the Court with a more up-to-date and accurate number of what was taken in and what he has spent.

The only remedy to date that's going to encourage

Mr. Saffron to comply with this Court's authority is a civil

contempt order. He can surrender himself to the United States

Marshal's Office in wherever city that's located now. Or if

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he fails to do that, Your Honor can issue a bench warrant and the marshals can pick him up, remand him to custody in the district of Nevada, and at that point in time Mr. Saffron will have the keys to his confinement. He can release himself at any time; all he has to do is comply. I think that it's important to demonstrate to individuals, such as Mr. Saffron who choose to defraud members of the public, that this Court's authority will be upheld and that neither the Commission nor the Court will allow fraudsters such as Mr. Saffron to get away with and enjoy the fruits of ill-gotten gains. THE COURT: All right. You have -- you have 13 explained to me why disgorgement is separate and additional. 14 Because it is the idea that by getting -- by taking in these 15 funds and using other people's money, he's had the opportunity 16 to make additional money off of that and that he needs to 17 disgorge the profits and benefits that he has experienced as a 18 result of holding all of these other victims' money. So thank 19 you for that clarification. 2.0 Let me just make sure, that's essentially what you're 21 telling me; right? That's the disgorgement side? MR. MULREANY: Your Honor is correct. THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let me ask this question then. We don't know how much that is? 24 MR. MULREANY: Until the defendants obey your Court's

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orders, that -- that's correct. We have -- the Commission has, through the shear hard work of counsel and our investigators and the cooperation of defrauded customers, been able to come up with the \$14,841,280. But we know, through the somewhat happenstance of the slight candor of Mr. Saffron, that he took in 6,882 Bitcoin.

So at today's rate, 6,882 Bitcoin has a current value of approximately 412 -- \$412 million. If we don't order Mr. Saffron to disgorge those amounts, if he doesn't comply with this Court's order to provide an accounting and all his Bitcoin private wallet addresses -- Bitcoin, by its nature, is a non-transparent commodity. The blockchain allows one to determine whether or not a transaction has been taken, but it doesn't allow us to determine with any clarity as to the destination or the holder of it.

Indeed, if Mr. Saffron is holding what's been called a cold wallet, that is a -- he has in his possession a USB drive that has, you know, 6,000 Bitcoin destinations on it but it's separate from the Internet, well, that's cold. We can't see it until he decides to begin using it. We know some of the numbers, but until he complies with the Court's order to provide us with all of the Bitcoin addresses, then customers will never see -- see their full restitution. They'll never have the benefit of their funds which have been held and used by Mr. Saffron. And, indeed, this Court's authority will be

laughed at by Mr. Saffron and his compatriots.

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THE COURT: All right. So here's what I'm going to do. I -- I'm going to maintain the order that I have provided with respect to disgorgement -- I'm sorry, with respect to restitution, that \$14 million figure, and maintain the civil penalty amount that I have provided, the 1.484 figure.

I'm going to, on top of that, also order disgorgement in the amount that the Government has sought and demonstrated in its moving papers, which is \$15,815,967. So that's the amount that the Government asked for and has demonstrated in its moving papers. So I'm going to go with that figure because that's what has been established.

Also, I'm obviously not thrilled with the defendant and his behavior and his failure to file updates or additional information, and so I'm also, you know, going to have to apply somewhat of a goose-and-gander approach to this, which is the Government had the opportunity to present me with all of its information, so I'm going to go with the information that the Government has presented me in time for this hearing today on these critical issues.

So restitution of \$14,841,280 for the victims, disgorgement of \$15,815,967, and a civil penalty of \$1,484,128.

There are other aspects that I think will -- of -- of how the -- the mechanisms of this occur that will be in the

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written portion of the order that I do file. I am not ordering that he be arrested at this point because the violations were -- that have been occurring were contempt sanctions, civil contempt sanctions, and those are coercive.

And those were for orders that have now been supplanted by the permanent injunction that I am entering today. So I'm not going to be ordering his arrest right now, and my biggest goal at this moment is to get this money refunded to the victims and to ensure that the restitution amounts are getting paid.

Am I certain that will happen? No, not based on the

defendants' conduct for the last year and a half. But we're going to do what we can under the law to accomplish that at this point. And so the -- the posture to this case has changed, default judgment is entered, and a permanent injunction and awards of disgorgement, civil penalty, and restitution.

So I'll go back to Ms. Karst or Mr. Mulreany. Any additional questions?

MR. MULREANY: I have one -- one question,

Your Honor. Your Honor has the authority to incorporate

certain aspects of the civil contempt order into its final

default judgment. Specifically, the Court has the authority

to order the defendant to produce all his business records,

the accounting, and to answer the questions that were set

forth in the civil contempt order and the final default

judgment and provide a timeline.

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with that -- on that basis. The Court appreciates the -- or the Commission appreciate's the Court's well-reasoned decision and surely accepts it. The Commission also notes that, you know, to the extent that we can finally get the defendants to comply with the record production order, the accounting order, and the -- answer the questions regarding the private wallet addresses, we can move forward to obtaining restitution -- full restitution for defrauded customers. And to the extent that we find out that the number far and exceeds that which we were able to prove today, the Commission would have the ability to move for a modification of the Court's order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60 based upon the fraud of the defendants upon this Court.

Finally, mister~ -- my brother counsel, Mr. Gutke, has noted that he holds records regarding the defendants' activities. The Commission would ask that the Court order Mr. Gutke to immediately, as in by close of business today, produce those records either via the FTP site the Commission has provided with him to upload them, or if those records are not in electronic format, that the Court order Mr. Gutke to deliver those records in full to the office of the United States Attorney, which is located in the building next to the federal courthouse in Las Vegas, Nevada.

THE COURT: So those I think are the records that 1 2 Mr. Gutke was indicating he wanted a protective order first. 3 Mr. Gutke, what -- what is the protective order that 4 you would have been seeking for those? 5 MR. GUTKE: I really was asking for what would be a 6 standard protective order in any civil litigation case that I 7 typically litigate, which would be to be able to designate 8 documents as confidential or highly confidential based on the 9 fact that they contain information -- personal information 10 regarding the defendants' customers and -- or I would give 11 them the records with things redacted, with that type of 12 information redacted, but I was told in no uncertain terms 13 that I could not redact anything. So that would be -- that's 14 the nature of the protective order that I was seeking from the 15 CFTC. 16 And then, for the record, earlier I know that when 17 the Court said that the protective order was never sought, I 18 know what you meant was never sought through the Court. But 19 we -- for the record, we did seek it. My client did earlier, 2.0 and then I did -- sought a stipulated protective order. 21 THE COURT: Right, I meant from the person who could 22 grant one, which would be the Court. 23 MR. GUTKE: I know. MR. MULREANY: Your Honor, I can address that I think 24 25 in simplified matters. The Commission would stipulate that

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all the records are -- will be held confidentially. We don't
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      agree to any redactions. That simply impairs our ability to
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      provide full relief for defrauded customers. Mr. Gutke can
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      stamp all of them confidential and deliver them to the offices
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      of the United States Attorney this afternoon in Las Vegas,
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      Nevada, and we can move forward.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Gutke, does that satisfy your
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      concerns?
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              MR. GUTKE: As far as being able to -- the
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      stipulation that they'll be confidential, yes. As far as them
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      stamped and delivered today, I don't know that I can do that
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     because there are other things that need to be taken care of,
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      and -- and I don't have staff available to do that today.
               THE COURT: Okay. When can you --
14
15
              MR. GUTKE:
                          Certainly by Monday.
16
               THE COURT: You can do that by Monday?
17
              MR. GUTKE: Yeah, I would just need some time to get
      that done.
18
19
               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
2.0
              MR. GUTKE: Well, I shouldn't say Monday. I -- to
21
      tell you with certainty, I would need to contact Holo
22
      Discovery who helps me with these things. Can we have one
23
      week?
              MR. MULREANY: Your Honor, the Commission would be
24
25
      happy to stamp them all confidential. Mr. Gutke simply needs
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to produce them. We'll have them all imaged, and in the
 1
 2
      imaging process we'll have them stamped confidential and we'll
 3
      return the originals to Mr. Gutke.
 4
               THE COURT: Mr. Gutke, what format do you have them
 5
      in?
          Do you have them on a thumb drive or something?
 6
              MR. GUTKE: Well, yeah, I have them -- I have a box,
 7
      a Bankers Box of papers that have been given to my e-Discovery
 8
      vendor, and they've scanned them. I think that they have them
 9
      in PDF, but I don't know that they're on a disc or in a way
10
      that could be uploaded. If they're on a disc, I can deliver
11
      it. If -- if it's something that can be uploaded to the FTP
12
      site, I can instruct them to do that, too.
13
               THE COURT: I'm going to order you to produce them by
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      Tuesday afternoon at 3:00 p.m. That should give you
15
      sufficient time, whether you need to do it internally or with
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      some additional assistance, especially because it sounds like
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      you've already started. So non-redacted and either you stamp
18
      them confidential or, if you are unable to do that by
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      3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, then the Commission will do so. And I
2.0
      also am holding to the -- the Commission to its stipulation
21
      that these documents will be held confidential.
22
              MR. MULREANY: Very well, Your Honor.
23
              MR. KARST: Thank you, Your Honor.
24
              MR. MULREANY: Thank you, Your Honor.
25
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you.
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All right. Anything else then? Let me ask
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 2
      Ms. Karst, Mr. Mulreany again.
 3
               MR. KARST: Nothing further from the CFTC,
 4
      Your Honor. Thank you very much.
               THE COURT: Thank you.
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 6
               Mr. Gutke, anything else from you, sir?
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               MR. GUTKE: Yes, Your Honor. A couple of points to
 8
      clarify.
 9
               First of all, on the permanent injunction, I don't
10
      know if there was a form submitted or if the current
11
      preliminary injunction is becoming a permanent injunction on
12
      the same terms, but my question was I would like to have the
13
      ability for the defendants to review the preliminary
14
      injunction for us to understand what the exact language is of
15
      that.
16
               THE COURT: Yeah. So you've had that opportunity
17
      because it's in the proposed order that the Commission
      submitted and filed. So --
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19
               MR. GUTKE:
                          Okay.
               THE COURT: -- we're unfortunately --
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21
               MR. GUTKE: That was my -- then you answered my
22
      question.
23
               THE COURT: Yeah, so -- so -- so we're -- we're past
24
      that. I -- I will be entering a written permanent injunction
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      in some format similar to that, but I'm still going to go
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through it and -- and make some changes and finalize that but based on that format.

MR. GUTKE: Being -- okay. It being attached to the motion for default judgment, that answers my question. Thank you, Your Honor.

And then the other question I had was Ms. Karst indicated that there were I think 128 or some number of victims that they're aware of that they based the damages calculation on. The defendants haven't ever -- we don't know who those individuals are. Can we have an order that the CFTC provide us with that list under the same terms I suppose of a protective order, if needed? But it would be helpful to know who those individuals are.

THE COURT: Ms. Karst? Mr. Mulreany?

MR. MULREANY: Your Honor, the Commission would object to that. We don't wish to revictimize these individuals by providing their data to defense -- the defendants by providing it to my brother counsel. He has an obligation to provide it to his client, so it would be the same as if we provided it directly to the defendants.

I will say that the Commission's normal process is to obtain a list of all defrauded customers, which we have. We can provide that to Your Honor in camera to the extent Your Honor wishes to see that. But making that data available either publicly in the docket or to our brother counsel would

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simply revictimize these individuals, and the Commission would object to that.

THE COURT: Right. So typically we would see it as maybe a restitution list and the amounts that those people were victimized by so that we can ensure that restitution gets paid appropriately.

Let me hear from Mr. Mulreany on how that process of -- of paying restitution and finding its proper recipients would work here.

MR. MULREANY: Thank you, Your Honor.

The typical case, the Commission will obtain a master list of -- of all known defrauded customers, their contact data, and the amount that they were -- that they forwarded to the defendants as part of the fraudulent scheme. Then there would be another column where, based upon the amount of assets that have been frozen -- which, unfortunately, in this case comprises absolutely zero -- or I shouldn't say that. It's probably less than a few thousand dollars. We -- the Commission would then make a pro rata distribution calculation based upon the amount of money seized from the defendants and the -- compared to the amount of funds that were sent to the defendants by defrauded customers.

To the extent that that -- that -- let's assume for the moment that eventually we end up seizing the full amount of 14 million-plus that the Court has ordered in restitution.

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The Commission would then approach its SRO, the National
 1
 2
      Futures Association, for its assistance. It has agreed in the
 3
      past to act as a disburser of checks to defrauded victims.
 4
      However, since we don't really have any funds, we're not at
 5
      that -- at that stage.
 6
               But normally we work with our SRO, our
 7
      self-regulatory organization, the National Futures
 8
      Association, to assist us in that thereby sharing the burden
 9
      of ensuring that, to the extent possible, defrauded customers
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      receive their restitution that we're able to provide them.
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               I will note again for the record, though, that at
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      this point in stage given the defendants' contemptuous
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      conduct, the Commission has been unable to seize any
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      appreciable amount of assets from Mr. Saffron. I will note,
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      however, for the record, that the defendants should note that
16
      they should expect no letup in the aggressive prosecution
17
      they've seen to date by the Commission following entry of
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      judgment.
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               THE COURT: Understood.
2.0
               All right. So I'm going to --
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          (Simultaneous crosstalk.)
22
               MR. KARST: Your Honor --
                          Sorry. Ms. Karst, go ahead.
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               THE COURT:
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               MR. KARST: Yeah. I'll just note that in the
25
      proposed order we submitted to the Court at ECF 61-4, we
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include provisions to appoint the National Futures Association as the monitor here to distribute payments against the restitution obligation. And, Your Honor, that's at paragraphs 61 to 65.

THE COURT: Thank you.

All right. So I'm going to deny the request at this time. I think that there's probably going to be a lot of document exchange that goes -- goes on after this judgment gets entered. And so I would expect that there's still some -- some movement of information. So I think it's premature at this point to make that order.

So, Mr. Gutke, I appreciate it, but I'm going to deny it.

Do you have anything else, sir?

MR. GUTKE: Yes. And just to clarify, the reason that that would be useful is so that we can make sure that the records pertaining to those specific individuals are what is provided to -- to the CFTC.

And also, for example, my concern is that, you know, someone who is getting restitution then also comes -- you know, pursues Mr. Saffron separately, you know, and tries to demand your money or your life, you know, and then it's already -- they've already talked to the CFTC and been granted restitution -- and I'm just -- I'm going down the road even further with -- just assuming that this is going to be

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resolved and restitution's going to be paid, what's going to stop them from later trying to seek that money from -- from the defendants separately? That's -
THE COURT: Right.

MR. GUTKE: -- that's my concern.

THE COURT: I can appreciate that. Clearly, you know, because we've had so little response from the defense in this case and so little participation in this process from the

defense, I expect there'll be some questions that may come up, and you're going to have to file motions in order to get

11 clarification or to seek additional information perhaps. But

at this point I don't think I can really -- I can fully

anticipate what appropriate information should be exchanged.

MR. GUTKE: Under -- understood, Your Honor.

And so then one other issue then or question that I would really appreciate some clarification on, especially in light of Mr. Mulreany's final parting comments, and that is are the defendants still allowed to -- to pay me? I mean, I've spent much more time and my staff and my partner have spent a lot more time than what we've been -- than what we've been paid for. I'll just say that and say that the concern of receiving more money is because of the threats that any receipt of any money essentially is -- is a violation.

And so, can you clarify that the defendants are allowed to pay counsel and that, you know, unless there's some

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clear evidence that they're paying with funds that are ill-gotten gains or illegal, that they should be allowed to retain counsel and defend themselves and have counsel assisting them moving forward in this process? Because I can't -- I don't want to put myself and my family and everyone at risk by getting paid by a client who, you know, my understanding is the payments have been from funds that weren't associated with the allegations in this complaint, and so he should be allowed to hire counsel.

THE COURT: Let me ask the Commission to respond. Either --

MR. KARST: Your Honor, we've addressed this in our reply. Mr. Gutke continues to make false allegations against the CFTC here. We have never given legal advice. We've never told Mr. Saffron that he could not retain counsel. We, you know, respect his right to retain counsel. But they have -- defendants have no right to pay for counsel using funds in violation of the Court's asset freeze.

And Mr. Gutke never made an application with the Court for any type of carve out from the asset freeze. He continues to refuse to disclose the -- both the amount and the source of fees that he has received to date. He did not address that in his opposition, the declaration that he filed with the Court, and, you know, we request that the Court order him to disclose the source and the amount of fees that he's

paid and for the Court to require him to pay back -- surrender 1 2 all fees that he's accepted already in violation of the asset 3 freeze. 4 THE COURT: So -- so, Mr. Gutke, the challenge I 5 have --6 MR. GUTKE: Can I respond to that? THE COURT: 7 Hold on, Mr. Gutke. 8 MR. GUTKE: Okay. Go ahead. The challenge that I'm having is I just 9 THE COURT: 10 don't have a lot of information about this; right? So I --11 I'm being asked to sort of decide this in -- in a black box, 12 and -- but you can go ahead. MR. GUTKE: Well, so -- and this is the problem I 13 have. I've read the orders, and there's nothing that says 14 15 that he can't retain counsel. He brought this issue up to --16 to Your Honor, and -- and I think, from my reading of the 17 record, you sounded very clear that he's, of course, allowed 18 to have attorneys. 19 But the CFTC's approach to dealing with counsel is 2.0 completely detached from -- from Your Honor's comments in 21 court in January 2020. And their position, as you just heard 22 right now, is basically that I have to seek a carve out of an 23 asset freeze? I'm not asking to be paid with -- with funds that have been frozen. I'm not. And I -- I did not get paid 24 25 with any funds that have been frozen to my knowledge.

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THE COURT: Well, the difficulty is that because the defendant has not complied with the freeze order and there's really nothing that's been frozen because of that, because so much of this is this digital currency, that there is no -- there aren't buckets that we can look to at this point. So -- so you're telling us that, but I have no way to even determine that.

Ms. Karst, is that essentially the issue here?

MR. KARST: Yes, Your Honor, that is the issue. We have asked Mr. Gutke, you know, even before he entered his appearance if he would speak with us, disclose the source and amount of the fees that he's getting from the defendants so we wouldn't have this issue.

He made no application with the Court. He refuses to provide us any information. We just don't have anything to work with. And given defendants' propensity to use third parties to transfer and move funds around, you know, we still have serious concerns that counsel is being paid with funds that have been frozen in violation of the asset freeze.

THE COURT: Right. Go ahead and respond, Mr. Gutke.

MR. GUTKE: Well, first of all, those things are protected by attorney-client privilege. You know, how much the retainer was paid or if a third party provided it on behalf of the defendants, those are privileged things.

And the way that I've always understood that

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something like this would work is that, if the plaintiff has reason to believe that defendants have violated the asset freeze by hiring counsel, then they can present the evidence that gives them the reason to believe that, and they can have a determination be made on that.

It seems unfair that the defendants are being forced and have been forced from the very start -- and there's multiple attorneys who have wanted to maybe make an appearance in the case but shied away from it because of the threats that, you know, that I'm receiving now from the CFTC that they're going to disgorge all the funds and they're going to, you know, do everything -- the previous attorney had his personal bank accounts frozen, family's accounts frozen. So this is something that has been a problem.

And so my belief is that the defendants should be allowed to hire counsel. Obviously counsel has an obligation to not receive funds, and I can say that I would never accept funds if I had reason to believe that the funds were being funneled to me by a straw man or if they were coming from assets that were illegally obtained by my client. I -- I would not do that, and I -- and so to place the burden on the defendants to, like, prove a negative is the part that I have a problem with.

And you can see from the comments from counsel that it doesn't matter -- they're operating under the assumption

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that anything -- any money that he spends on anything is -- is just violation of the asset freeze. If he's buying groceries, it's a violation of the asset freeze. Anything he does is a violation, and so that's my concern. And I have that concern as we leave this hearing that they're going to immediately make me a defendant or they're going to, you know, freeze my children's college funds. I mean, I -- I sound paranoid and I've never really been one to be this way, but they wield great power.

And, you know, to use the really cheesy cliche, with great power comes great responsibility. They need to be more responsible in terms of not just making these allegations and -- and making me into a criminal and making anyone into -- to someone that's facilitating someone who, by the way, has no criminal charges brought against him. This is a civil complaint for damages, which the Court has now awarded.

And so it's just the tone of -- of working with the CFTC that is just incredibly frustrating, and I probably sound -- I apologize for my tone, Your Honor, because I -- I don't get very fired up and worked up like this. You've seen me in court on other matters. I just -- there's things here that give me a lot of pause for concern. My firm may need to withdraw, you know, if the defendants aren't able to -- to pay obligations for work that's been done or that will -- will need to be done. Because a lot of work will need to be done.

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And, you know, no attorney [indiscernible] their own personal freedom is going to want to represents the defendants when -- based on the entirety of the record in this case.

THE COURT: So here's -- here's the thing.

Completely understand your concerns about a defendant being able to be represented, and the courts have recognized that, too, and established a process for how this happens when there's an asset freeze.

So, unfortunately, what we keep having happen in this case is last-minute attempts to come in and deal with these issues on behalf of the defense. And, unfortunately, it's the defendants that keep putting their lawyers in this position by doing everything at the last moment and in no way complying with any of the -- any of the requirements and processes that have been established for cases like this. And so here we are again, and now I'm being asked again to -- to decide an issue that I just don't have any briefing on, I don't have case law on, I don't have affidavits, I have no information in order to allow me to make an informed decision about the issue of whether or not you can be paid.

Can you be -- can you be hired? Can your -- can your clients have representation and have an attorney represent them? Absolutely. But there has to be an ordered process to determine how the money gets paid for that representation.

And so that's not happening here yet because nobody's filed an

appropriate motion.

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I agree with you that there's a bit of a disadvantage. It means that you sort of have to work for free for a bit, and -- and maybe that's not something that is appetizing to you. So maybe you don't want to do that representation. Maybe it's going to be a different lawyer that needs to be doing that on behalf of the defense. But this case has been going on a year and a half, and it has sat idle for many months because, unfortunately, I have another 300 motions from other cases that I've been working on and so this one's been sitting for a while. There's been a great opportunity here for a lot of things to get filed and resolved, and it's just not happening.

So there's a process. I can't just decide this stuff in a vacuum without an informed briefing process, and I'm not going to.

So if -- if you, Mr. Gutke, want to continue to represent this client and they want you to continue to represent them, you're going to have to just go through the process. And I'm sorry for that. I realize that it's a -- a challenge. The defendant certainly has the ability to retain counsel and have counsel represent them, but they have to do it in a certain way because there's been an asset freeze in place. So that changed the game, and that means that we have to have briefing on things. That's the difference here. It's

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from them.

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not that this is just a case that just started. This is a case that's been sitting for a year and a half, and that's why. So -- and there's been a history of non-compliance here. So it isn't a clean slate. It's a case with a lot of established principles. And, unfortunately, there are -there are procedures that have to be complied with. So I can't tell you that you can run up a bill of a certain amount and that the defendants can pay you with whatever funds because I just don't know where those funds are coming from and I don't have enough money -- enough information to talk about what happens to the money. So there's a procedure. It's got to be followed, and then I can decide it in an intelligent and informed way. But I can't do it today. MR. GUTKE: So my -- I appreciate that, Your Honor, and I understand. We're kind of both operating in a black box of sorts because, you know -- but so, my question is -- and pardon my ignorance perhaps, but what is that procedure then? Because my reading of the orders is that the defendants cannot use frozen funds. The CFTC's position is that all their funds

THE COURT: Right. So my -- my vague recollection is that the United States Supreme Court addressed this issue a few years back about how to do that because there is a

are subject to the order, and so I need to seek a carve out

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disadvantage of everything gets frozen and the defendant can't
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      have any -- any lawyers, and that can't be the answer. So
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      I'm -- I'm certain that there's a procedure that is
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      established. I can't give you the legal advice at this moment
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      on how to do that.
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               MR. GUTKE:
                          Okav.
               THE COURT:
 7
                          I don't know --
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              MR. GUTKE: That's fine.
               THE COURT: -- if Ms. Karst or --
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10
              MR. GUTKE: My question was --
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          (Simultaneous crosstalk.)
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               THE COURT: -- wants to -- or Mr. Mulreany wants to
13
      add anything.
               MR. MULREANY: For the record, Your Honor, this is
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15
      Tim Mulreany for the Commission.
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               I -- I -- the Commission refrains from giving legal
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      advice to brother counsels. I would note, however, that to
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      the extent that Mr. Gutke knows a good criminal defense
19
      attorney, he might want to ask those individuals how they deal
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      with it.
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               It's a very common issue in criminal cases where, for
      instance, someone's accused of drug money laundering. There's
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23
      a very clear, easy, and defined process the defense counsel
24
      goes through to ensure that the funds they're accepting are
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      not the -- the fruits of unlawful bank transfers or wire
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transfers or other fraudulent activity. 1 2 And I would note for the record that I do not believe 3 that the amount of one's attorney's fees or its source is 4 attorney-client privileged information, but that's -- that's 5 simply my personal opinion. I would urge my brother counsel 6 to reach out to other counsel who have gone through the 7 process, and I'm sure they can provide him with a very 8 detailed and uncomplicated process in which to accomplish that 9 which he wishes to perform. 10 THE COURT: Great suggestion. Thank you. 11 All right. Mr. Gutke --12 MR. GUTKE: And, Your Honor, if I could --THE COURT: 13 Yes? MR. GUTKE: Sorry. I jumped the gun. These 14 15 videoconferences I -- I hate. I don't -- I think I've only 16 started speaking over judges in the era of them, so I 17 apologize. 18 But -- so I appreciate the comments from counsel. 19 question was more whether there was a procedure on the record 2.0 in this case that I wasn't aware of, you know, prior to my 21 involvement. So -- so thank you to the Court and to counsel. 22 And then could I just then confirm that my -- my 23 understanding again of the -- of the injunction -- and I 24 assume it's the same language in the permanent injunction --25 is that the defendants are allowed to spend -- to use assets

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      that are obtained after the -- the injunction and asset freeze
      were entered in this case? Is that -- is that a correct
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 3
      understanding, Your Honor?
               THE COURT: I don't know the answer to that. I --
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               MR. GUTKE: For example --
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 6
               THE COURT: I don't recall that being a term.
               MR. GUTKE:
 7
                          Okay. Let me -- just so it's clear --
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               THE COURT: Ms. Karst --
              MR. GUTKE:
 9
                          -- let me look at the order.
10
               THE COURT:
                          Ms. Karst, can you maybe clarify that?
11
               MR. KARST: Yes, Your Honor --
12
          (Simultaneous crosstalk.)
13
               MR. GUTKE: In the order for preliminary --
14
               MR. KARST: -- the order. After-acquired assets are
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      fine, but if they are proceeds and part of the fraudulent
16
      activity, then they would still be covered by the freeze. And
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     we are not --
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               MR. GUTKE: Yeah, I'm --
19
          (Simultaneous crosstalk.)
2.0
               MR. KARST: -- aware of any source of legitimate
      income for Mr. Saffron.
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22
               THE COURT: Right. I mean, if he's, you know,
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     working at -- I don't know -- some other actual employment and
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      getting a paycheck from that, I would think that absolutely
25
      would not be covered. But I think the Commission -- what the
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Commission's saying is they're unaware of him having legitimate employment from which additional funds and clean funds, unencumbered funds might be coming.

MR. GUTKE: Okay. Understood. And what I was referring to, Your Honor, was in Document Number 31 in the docket and on page 4, the portion of your order of the asset freeze and injunction states that assets obtained after the effective date of this order are not subject to the terms of this order unless they are derived from or related to the activities alleged in the complaint.

So, you know, if my client is, you know, since

December 2019 when that order was entered, you know, receiving income consulting on -- on other projects, that even if they're in the cryptocurrency space or DeFi -- which has been a growing area where, you know, my client's expertise is -- is needed and useful -- and people are willing to hire him, you know, as an expert in the blockchain and in the realizing or the decentralized finance, et cetera, you know, he has means to earn money, and so he should be able to use that money how he wants.

And we've had, you know, as the -- one of the motions on the docket [indiscernible] is the CFTC basically freezing any asset he has just operating from the presumption that it's -- that it's part of the asset freeze without first establishing that. So -- and that ship's sailed. I

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understand. But I'm just talking about his ability to pay a
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      lawyer with -- with income he earns since the date of this
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      asset freeze. He's allowed to do that?
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               THE COURT: Yeah, if he -- if he --
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              MR. GUTKE:
                          Okay.
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               THE COURT: -- if he's earning income from something
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      unrelated to the allegations in the complaint that have now
 8
      become the facts that underlie the default judgment, then I
 9
      would think that its not subject to the asset freeze.
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               Ms. Karst, would you agree?
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               MR. KARST: Yes, Your Honor. If it's wholly, you
12
      know, unrelated and not derived from the activities that we
13
      know and understand Mr. Saffron is still engaged in, then --
14
               THE COURT:
                          Yep.
15
               MR. KARST: -- it would not be covered.
               THE COURT: Does that --
16
17
              MR. GUTKE:
                          Okay.
18
               THE COURT:
                          -- answer your question, Mr. Gutke?
              MR. GUTKE: Yes, it does.
19
2.0
               And can you -- is my audio good? I was on the phone,
21
      and it got disconnected.
22
               THE COURT: I see you and hear you.
23
               MR. GUTKE:
                          No?
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               THE COURT: I see you and hear you. I think he does
25
      not see or hear us.
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MR. GUTKE: Okay, okay. I can't hear. My -- my
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 2
      audio got disconnected from my phone, so now I'm trying to get
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      it on the computer.
 4
               But, okay, I -- I heard. And thank you for
 5
      clarifying that.
 6
               THE COURT:
                           Okay. Any other questions, Mr. Gutke?
               MR. GUTKE:
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                          No, I don't think so, Your Honor.
 8
               THE COURT: Anything else from the Commission?
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               MR. KARST: No, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. We anticipate -- I anticipate
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      that I will get an order out early next week that memorializes
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      and probably contains some further implementation tools based
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      on the proposed order that was provided by the Commission, but
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      for the most part my rulings and the basis for them have all
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      been placed on the record here. And so the transcript of the
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     hearing today will serve as the record of my findings and
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      conclusions supporting these decisions.
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               All right, everyone. Have a good weekend. Thank you
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      for your arguments and your participation today, and we are
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      adjourned.
21
          (Proceedings adjourned at 12:17 p.m.)
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                                 --000--
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                      COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
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25
           I, AMBER M. McCLANE, Official Court Reporter, United
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      States District Court, District of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada,
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      do hereby certify that pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 753 the
 3
      foregoing is a true, complete, and correct transcript of the
 4
      proceedings had in connection with the above-entitled matter.
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 6
      DATED: 4/1/2021
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                                    AMBER MCCLANE, RPR, CRR, CCR #914
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